

1997

SELMA HORTENSE BURKE

Her role if any in the
design of the Roosevelt
dime

As presented to the
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
March 4, 1997

By Eileen K. Kaminsky

SELMA HORTENSE BURKE
" BURKE "

BORN 12/31/1899 or 1900 one of ten children
Mooreville, N.C.

PARENTS Mother daughter of a Methodist minister
clerical worker
graduated from college at age 75
Father Episcopalian minister
porter on Charlotte to Winston-Salem train

EDUCATION Mooreville Elementary School
Nanny Burroughs School for Girls Washington, D.C.
Many more since father was itinerant minister
St. Augustine's College Raleigh, N.C. Nursing Degree
State Teacher's University Winston-Salem N.C.
Livingston College Salisbury, N.C.
Ph.D. Arts and Letters 1970
Sarah Lawrence College Bronxville, N.Y.
Columbia University N.Y.C.
Masters 1941
Teemers University Charlotte N.C.
Ph. D. Pedagogy

ART EDUCATION
Sarah Lawrence
Columbia University
Coopers Union N.Y.C.
Europe on Fellowships Studied under great masters

MARRIAGES Two possibly three
Black poet Claude McKay late 1920's
Divorced around 1934
White architect and artist Herman Kobbe 1949
until his death 1955

HEALTH Excellent until jeep accident 1943 seriously
damages three discs
Diabetic later years -lost toes right foot
and complete left foot

DEATH August 29, 1995 Pancreatic cancer

ART COMMISSIONS Partial List

Busts of Booker T. Washington, Lafayette
Samuel Hintington
Plaques of Mary McLeod Bethune, John Brown
Wendell Wilkie
Hell Fighters Plaque Armory N.Y.C.
Plaque Drydock Savings Bank N.Y.C.

HONORS Partial List

Member of PA Council on Arts from 1954 until
her death
1979 Presidential Award for Women Artists
1990 Proclamation by PA Governor Casey
1993 Distinguished Daughter of PA

Honorary Ph.D. Spellman College Atlanta, GA
1988

PITTSBURGH CONNECTION 1968-1974 Carnegie Institute Division
of Education

1971 Established Selma Burke Art Center
1975 One Woman Art Show
 Scaife Gallery #21
 Museum of Art Carnegie Institute
1975 Bas-relief "Together" dedicated
 on the exterior of Hill House

POSTSCRIPT

Selma Burke's will is being contested by family members. They have no financial gain to realize. Her last known will left all her artworks to be sold at auction and the proceeds to set up a scholarship fund for financially deprived artists. A will unnotarized two months before her death had her entire collection given to Spellman University. The demands for the display of the art were exceedingly rigid and no provision made for the disposition of the works if the University couldn't meet the requirements. The family feels that she was unduly influenced while critically ill.

As yet I have not heard of any decision.

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WHO REALLY DESIGNED THE ROOSEVELT DIME? Numismatic News
11/30/93 Van Ryzin

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Carnegie Library Oakland Clippings File

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an interview with SELMA BURKE Robert J. Gangewere

PGH. ARTIST
SELMA BURKE



Selma Burke sculpture salutes family unity.

Gulf Oil Pays for Casting

Selma Burke Gets Dream

By DONALD MILLER
Post-Gazette Art Critic

PORTFOLIO: Dreams can come true. Selma Burke said at the opening of her exhibit last winter at the Scaife Gallery that her last big hope was to see her sculpture, "Together," a bas-relief celebrating one of her constant themes, family love, go from the plaster state to bronze.

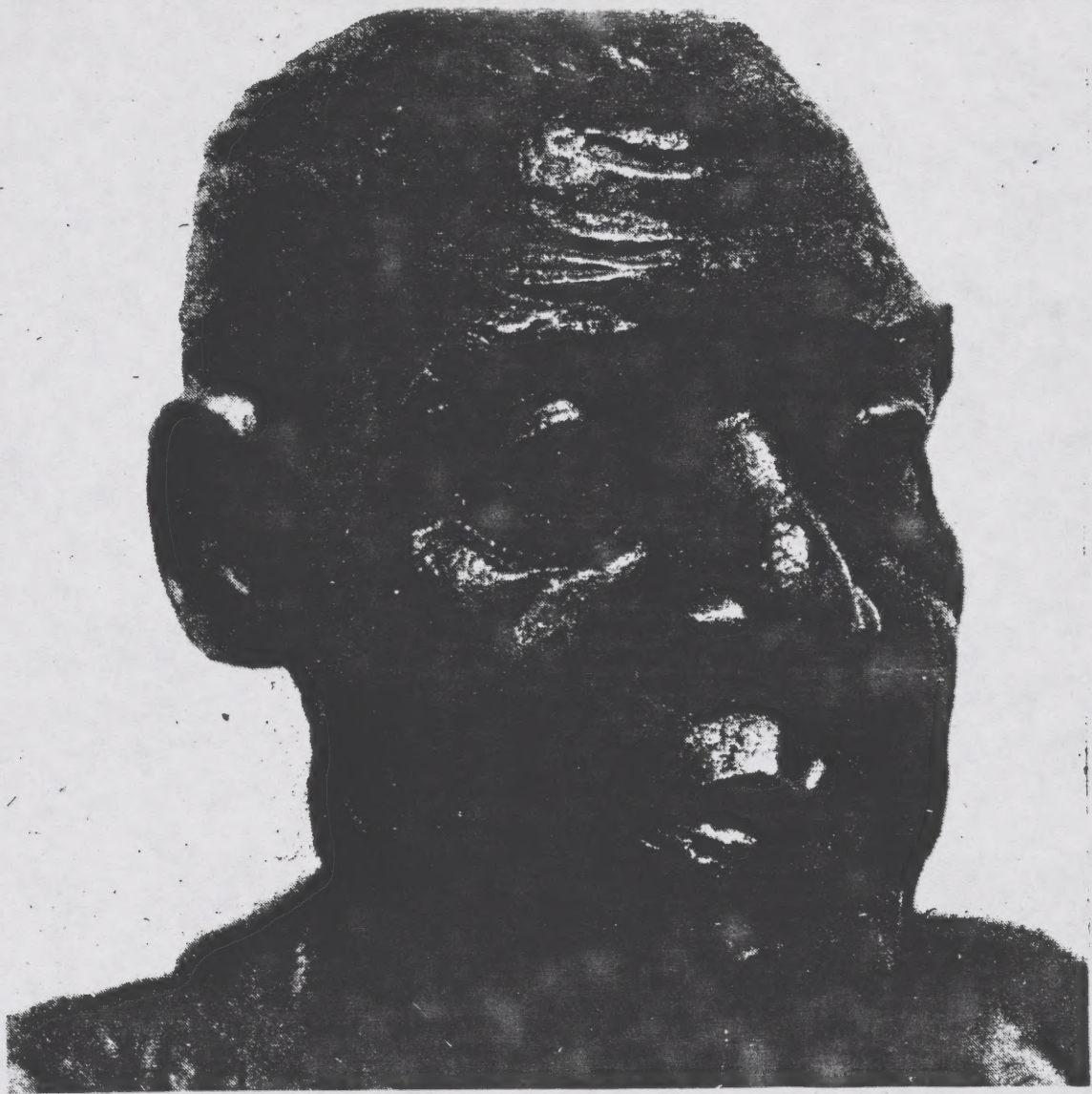
Gulf Oil Corp., which had helped with projects at East Liberty's Selma Burke Art Center, rose to the occasion and paid for the casting. The work was installed last month on the exterior of Hill House at a reception of 125 connoisseurs and civic leaders.

State Rep. K. Leroy Irvis praised Dr. Burke for her dedication and achievement. Her Pittsburgh friends wish her a long and happy retire-

ment in New Hope, Pa., where she is working on a survey of Pittsburgh sculpture. The artist deliberately stayed away from racial characteristics in "Together" to stress the universality of the family unit. The work is approximately five by three and a half feet.

Black Women's Association, Inc., has invited the public to join it in paying tribute to Dr. Burke at a banquet to be held at the Hilton Friday, Sept. 5, at 7 p. m. Tickets are available for \$15 at the Selma Burke Art Center, 6118 Penn. Circle South.

PGH. POST-GAZ. 8-19-75



Ygh Press 1-21-75 p18

Burke Works Have 'Real Flare'

By MARGIE CARLIN
Press Art Writer

Want to see a Selma Burke sculpture?

Reach in your pocket and find a dime. The profile of Franklin D. Roosevelt on that coin is the work of Dr. Burke, sculptor-in-residence at Carnegie Institute.

You can see more Burke sculptures (including Roosevelt) and a selection of drawings in an exhibit just opened at the Museum of Art, Carnegie Institute. She is the first Pittsburgh artist to be featured in the new Scaife Gallery.

Promotes Black Pride

Dr. Burke (she has a doctorate from Teemers University, Charlotte, N. C., as well as degrees from several other schools, including Columbia University), won the honor to sculpt Roosevelt in a national competition in 1943.

This focused attention on Selma Burke, who as a child of 5 in Mooresville, N. C., had decided to become a sculptor.

Dr. Burke uses her talent to promote black pride and her sculptures depict the black man and woman in dignity and strength. She has an abhorrence of what she calls "pickaninny art" and permits no element of this type of cuteness to enter her work.



— Press Photo by Robert J. Pavuchak

SELMA BURKE

With sculpture "Maternal Love."

She seems to have a natural preference for wood, and this is revealed in a large powerful work called "Maternal

Love," carved from the trunk of a black walnut tree. She exploits the natural line of the walnut log in the graceful flow from mother to child.

Preference For Realism

She follows the same natural line in "The Falling Angel," carved from the root of a pear tree. The grain and knots of the wood become part of the sculpture.

The earliest work in the show (1937) is excellent, a small but powerful abstract female torso in brass. For the most part, however, this show reveals Dr. Burke's preference for realism, at which she excels.

At 75, Dr. Burke still spends many hours sculpting in her studio at the institute, and also teaches art and sculpture to school children in the Homewood-Brushton area under state and federal grants.

She had been living in New Hope and working on the State Arts Council when the invitation came, seven years ago, to work in Pittsburgh. The Selma Burke Art Center in East Liberty is named in her honor.

Her show will run through Feb. 9. Gallery hours are 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Tuesday through Sunday.

Who really designed the Roosevelt dime?

Selma Burke

*Leading black sculptor
clings to belief that
Roosevelt dime design
hers, not Sinnock's*

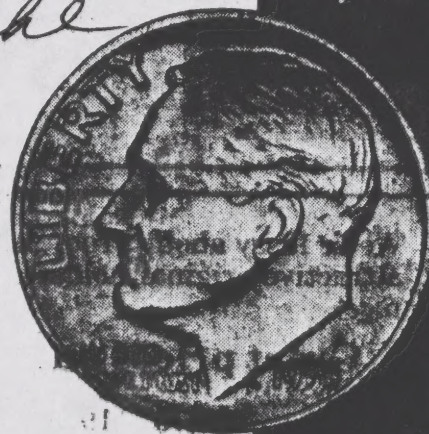
By Robert R. Van Ryzin
"News" Managing Editor

Did John R. Sinnock design the Roosevelt dime or did Dr. Selma Burke? At first glance this might seem like an easy question to answer.

Tradition holds that former Mint chief engraver Sinnock designed the coin now used by millions of Americans. His initials appear on it, and all credit has gone to him in the past and likely will continue to do so in the future.

Yet, Burke, an immensely captivating 92-year-old prominent sculptor, holds to the belief that the design appearing on the nation's smallest circulating coin was lifted from a life-study she did of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the early 1940s.

Is it true? Frankly, the passage of time has made discovering what is true in this matter virtually impossible. Many of the principals and potential witnesses to what



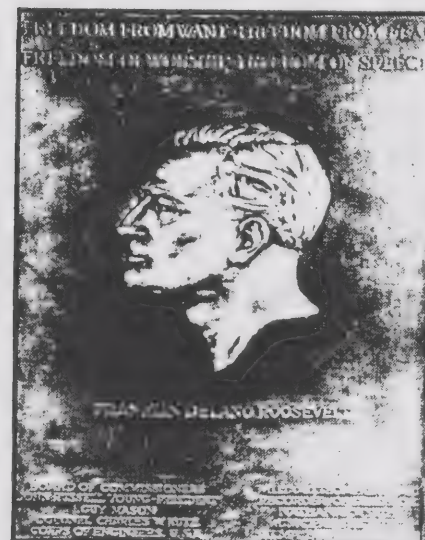
Now tattered and faded by aging, this drawing of Franklin D. Roosevelt was modeled from life by Dr. Selma H. Burke. Burke believes that Mint engraver John Sinnock used her drawing to create the Roosevelt dime and that credit for the dime's design rightfully belongs to her.



Going-Forwardness

The name on the plaque said "Franklin Delano Roosevelt." Otherwise people might have been hard put to recognize the bronze face (*see cut*) which President Truman will unveil next week in Washington's Recorder of Deeds Building.

Selma Burke, a Negro sculptress and onetime pupil of France's Aristide Maillol, won a nationwide competition to design the plaque. Said she, explaining the less-than-speaking likeness: "I had to make up my mind to show . . . three or four things which I felt he meant to me and millions of others: strength, determination, and that look of going-forwardness."



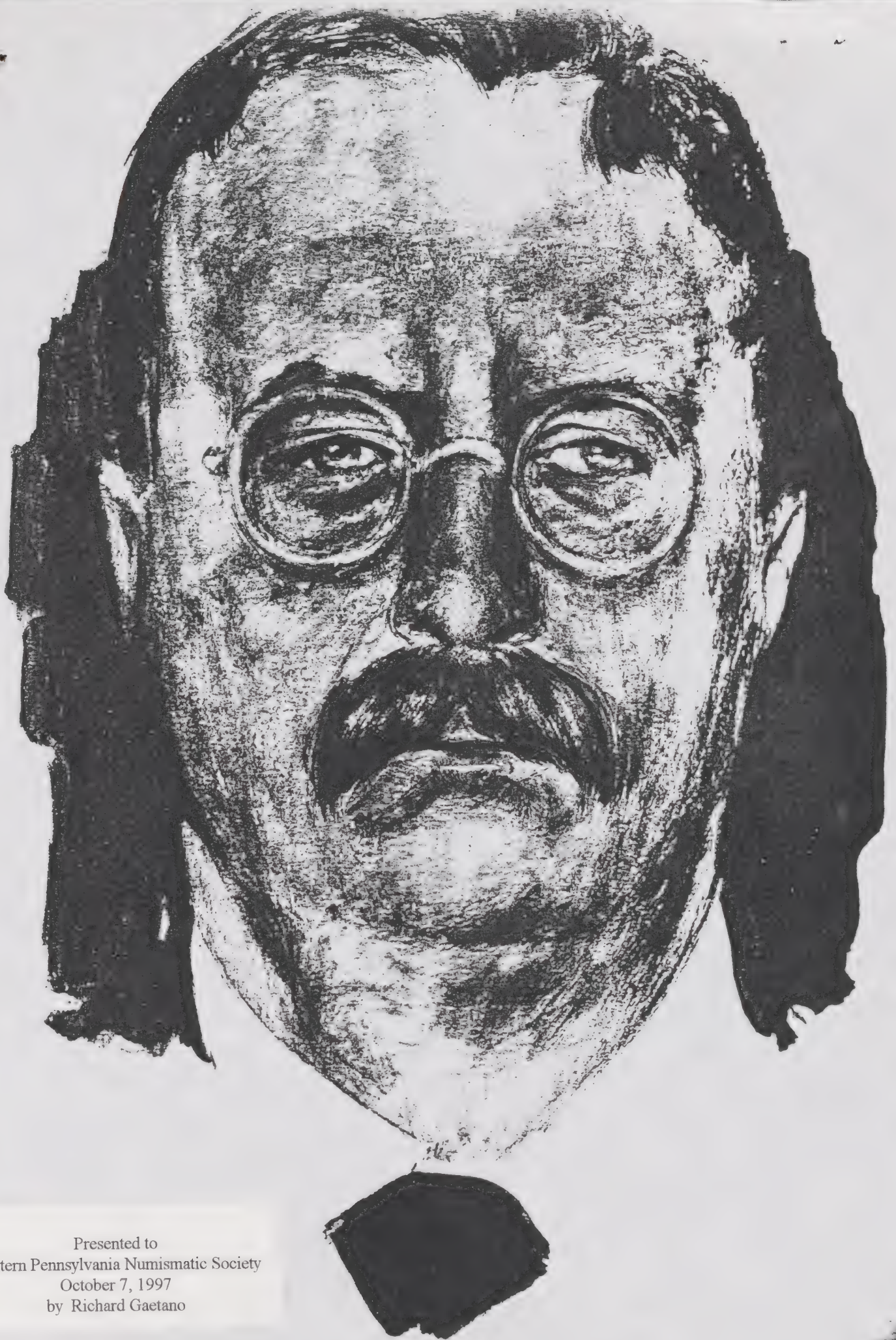
Associated Press

F.D.R. IN BRONZE
Labeled, luckily.









Presented to
Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society
October 7, 1997
by Richard Gaetano

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Twenty-Sixth President (1901-1909)

*"Now look," wailed Mark Hanna,
as the twenty-sixth chief executive
took office, "A cowboy is
President of the United States!"*

*Among the many interests this vigorous man
pursued during his colorful life, cow-punching
was high on the list.*

*He was the exact opposite of his
silkpurse, high-society New York background.
An asthmatic weakling during his
childhood, little "Teedie" began to build up his
body in his father's gym.*

This body-building program worked.

*He became very muscular and, as a college
student, he tried for the lightweight boxing
championship of Harvard University.*

*Nothing could hold Theodore Roosevelt down
when his mind was set, not even
the wound from an assassin's bullet
buried four inches deep
in his chest.*

"T.R.," THE TOUGH REBEL FROM SILKPURSE SOCIETY

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City, October 27, 1858, the son of Theodore and Martha Bullock Roosevelt. Little Teedie's family was one of great wealth. His grandfather, Cornelius Roosevelt, was an investment banker and his father a prosperous glass importer. The four Roosevelt children grew up in a happy, active household. Constructive and interesting family projects were the custom and this habit remained with Teddy all his life.

Teddy said his father was, "the best man I ever knew." The boy had good reason to love his father. He remembered his father carrying him around his bedroom all night, holding his frail body upright so he could breathe. These continued asthma attacks left his body thin and weak. Teddy was such a sickly child he could not attend regular school. His eyesight was so poor he often bumped into things. Confined to the life of a semi-invalid, he had to study at home with private tutors.

This was a strange start for a man who grew to be our most vigorous and athletic president. Teddy's invalid life changed at thirteen. While visiting Moosehead Lake in Maine to recover from an asthma attack, he was bullied by two local boys who did not like his city manners. The Roosevelt fighting spirit was there, but his body was not strong enough. In the skirmish, the city boy was given a bad beating.

From then on he called himself "T.R." and he was set on strengthening his frail body. He vowed that he would never again be humiliated in such a way. His father built a gymnasium for him inside their New York home. T.R. gradually built up his body by working with bar bells, a punching bag, Indian clubs, and the horizontal bars. By the time he entered Harvard University at eighteen, he was muscular and strong. He took up boxing and became known as a fine boxer. His motto from that time forward was, "Don't hit at all if it is honorably possible to avoid hitting, but never hit soft."

In addition to boxing, T.R. proved to be a fine student. As a Harvard freshman, his great interest was in the natural sciences. He wanted

to become a naturalist like John Audubon. However, he was a good scholar in all subjects and in his senior year became interested in American naval history. Roosevelt also wrote well and began work on his book, *The Naval War of 1812*, shortly before graduation. This was the first of more than two thousand works he authored during his lifetime. In 1880 he graduated from Harvard near the top of his class. That same year he married Alice Lee, a member of Boston society.

The newlyweds moved into the Roosevelt family house in New York City. T.R. began the study of law at Columbia University but soon grew to dislike it. Grinning, he would say that he thought lawyers were too interested in freeing crooks. His manner of speech was quick, witty, often cutting. All his life, people either loved the way he spoke or were enraged by it.

Law was out. The vigorous bridegroom quickly turned his interests to other things. It was time to have fun in the social world, time to show off his lovely bride. At home he took up horseback riding and mountain climbing. Theodore climbed Switzerland's rugged Matterhorn while on vacation in Europe. He attended the balls and parties of New York society.

But Theodore Roosevelt became tired of playing. He chose politics as a way to do worthwhile things. His elegant society friends turned up their noses at his thought of politics. They warned Roosevelt that he would be spoiled by associating with the lower elements of society. "Ridiculous" was Teddy's quick response. He turned his back on these friends and joined the local Republican Club. Then he ran for the New York State Assembly and won the election at the age of twenty-three. With the volcanic vigor that typified his activities throughout life, Assemblyman Roosevelt jumped into legislative affairs in Albany and made a name for himself.

Double tragedy interrupted his budding political career in 1884. On the same day, Theodore Roosevelt lost two of the people he loved most—his wife and his mother. His wife, Alice, died of Bright's disease two days after giving



The birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt, 28 East 20th Street, New York City.



Teddy went west to his North Dakota ranch to work off his sorrow over the death of his wife and mother. He is shown here without the glasses he usually wore.

birth to their daughter. The daughter lived. Roosevelt, who had received many blows in his life, could not bounce back after this double dose of death. Filled with grief, he left his infant daughter, Alice, in New York and went west to his Elkhorn Ranch in the Badlands of the wild Dakota territory. He remained there for two years working the sadness out of his heart.

At first the hearty Elkhorn cowboys made fun of the "four-eyed tenderfoot" from eastern society, but not for long. The Elkhorn hands took Teddy to a saloon one evening and watched a gun-carrying bully walk up to their group and poke fun at Roosevelt because of his pince-nez glasses. "Four-eyes" calmly got up, knocked the bully to the floor, and took away his gun. From that time on, the cowboys of the Elkhorn had nothing but the greatest respect for their tough eastern co-worker. As a rancher Roosevelt worked as hard as any of the men. He would sit in the saddle for forty hours at a stretch during roundup time. He rounded up stray calves for branding. He delivered feed to hungry cattle during blizzards. He mended fences. At the end of his stay, his heart had also mended.

Teddy returned to the east in 1886 and married Edith Carow. This polished, gentle lady was a great contrast to her active, excitable husband. Teddy's second wife was a fine match for him. She helped him in political life with her quiet words and common sense. The Roosevelts had five children, and Edith was a kind parent to her step-daughter Alice.

T.R.'s reputation as a strong, reform politician was developed soon after his 1889 appointment by President Benjamin Harrison to the U.S. Civil Service Commission. During his six years as a commissioner, he enraged political bosses by moving thousands of federal jobs out of the spoils system. His reputation for toughness grew when Mayor William Strong appointed him one of New York City's four police commissioners. As a director of the police department, Commissioner Roosevelt would walk beats with his patrolmen through the night. He wanted to see, first hand, that the law was properly enforced. Again he angered the spoilsmen when he established a merit system for police promotion.



Alice Lee Roosevelt died three-and-a-half years after her marriage to Theodore.

President William McKinley appointed "Terrible Teddy" to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1897. He did not remain in that position for long. Angered by the sinking of the *Maine* in Havana Harbor, Roosevelt resigned his position to join the army. With his usual drive, he gathered a group of Texas Rangers and personal friends and worked them into fighting shape, forming the first U.S. Volunteer Regiment. During the Spanish American War, they became known as "The Rough Riders." Patriotic Americans were thrilled when news of their courageous charge up San Juan Hill in Cuba appeared in the American newspapers. Riding into heavy Spanish gunfire, they captured the hill and defeated the enemy. Leading them on the charge was colorful Colonel Roosevelt, who came home a hero to his fellow Americans.

Leaving the army in 1898, Colonel Teddy Roosevelt was ready again for political life. In



Colonel Roosevelt at the head of the Rough Riders leading a battle charge in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

spite of his great wealth and high social position, this vigorous, thick-necked, mustachioed New Yorker was the image of the self-made man to New York voters. Republican political bosses shuddered at his stubborn, unbending ways but could not afford to turn down a sure winner. They ran Roosevelt as their 1899 gubernatorial candidate and he won the governor's chair with ease. Soon, because of his honesty and personality, he was one of the most famous politicians in America.

When Governor Teddy said, with a wide grin, "Speak softly and carry a big stick," the political bosses knew he meant it. The people thought of him as a fearless hunter on a trek through a jungle of enemies. They laughed with him and loved him for his tough policies against corruption. Governor Roosevelt enforced the law without fear. He began important reforms in the handling of food and drugs in New York

state. He promoted laws to shorten the work-day for women and children. Proudly, he pushed a bill through his legislature in Albany to stop racial discrimination in New York schools.

Roosevelt's path of reform ruffled many political feathers. Very annoyed by what he considered Teddy's "theatrics," New York's Boss Platt decided to stop the Roosevelt show. He had a tiger by the tail and this worried Platt. Teddy Roosevelt was much too popular to eliminate from the political roll call altogether. Finally Platt came up with an answer. He would put this wild mustang into a side corral away from the main herd. Platt and his colleagues decided, in the 1900 presidential election, to give Teddy the vice presidential nomination on the ticket with William McKinley. The mustang from Manhattan would not be able to do much damage from that position. So they

thought, until an assassin's bullet changed their scheme.

Teddy Roosevelt was on a hunting trip in the Adirondack Mountains when he received word that President McKinley was close to death. He leaped into a carriage and began a dangerous journey over fifty-five miles of twisting, rainwashed mountain roads. "Push on," Roosevelt urged his terrified driver, "Push on! If you are not afraid, I'm not." And indeed, as president he was not afraid of anyone or anything he felt would keep him from bettering his country. President Theodore Roosevelt's eight-year administration was the most productive one since Abraham Lincoln's.

"President Teddy" would challenge any foe if he felt it was best for the United States. This notice went out to all in 1903 when he began his "Square Deal" program. The president told the nation it was his business to see to it that every man had a square deal. He would play favorites with no one. Some kinds of big business stood in the way of the Square Deal and he went after them. Roosevelt became known as "The Trust Buster." Trusts were enormous companies within industries like coal, steel, and railroads. The president worried that trusts might become so powerful they would control the federal government. "The Trust Buster" went after the powerful Northern Securities Company first. Men of great wealth, like J. P. Morgan, were very angry. But the president went on with his fight.

Theodore Roosevelt considered conservation of national resources just as important as trust busting. He pushed through the Reclamation Act of 1902 and made the Bureau of Forestry larger. In 1903 he named a special commission to study national resources. He set aside thousands of acres of western land for public use. Conservationist Roosevelt, in eight years, doubled the number of national parks, and established sixteen national monuments, and fifty game reserves.

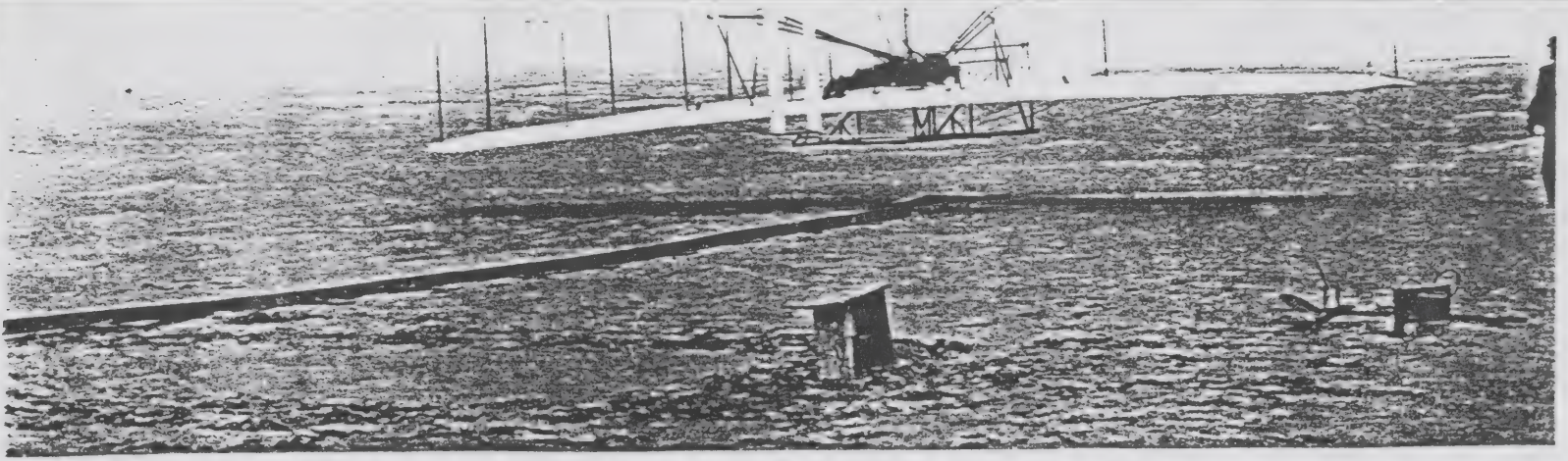
Once, on a western hunting trip, an act of kindness by the president warmed the hearts of all Americans. Coming upon a small brown bear

cub, he refused to shoot it. Newspaper cartoonists drew many pictures of the event. In children's stores across the country, fat, stuffed "Teddy-bears" were soon top sellers.

Roosevelt's greatest success in foreign policy was the acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone. From the beginning of Roosevelt's administration, he was determined to build a canal across a narrow stretch of Central American land. The United States was a world power with territories in the Caribbean and in the Pacific. Roosevelt believed the American Navy had to have a shortcut route across the Isthmus of Panama. To do this, he had to have the land. He began to negotiate with the Republic of Colombia, which then owned Panama. These negotiations failed. A revolution broke out in Panama City. Two weeks later the new Republic of Panama had signed a treaty with the United States leas-



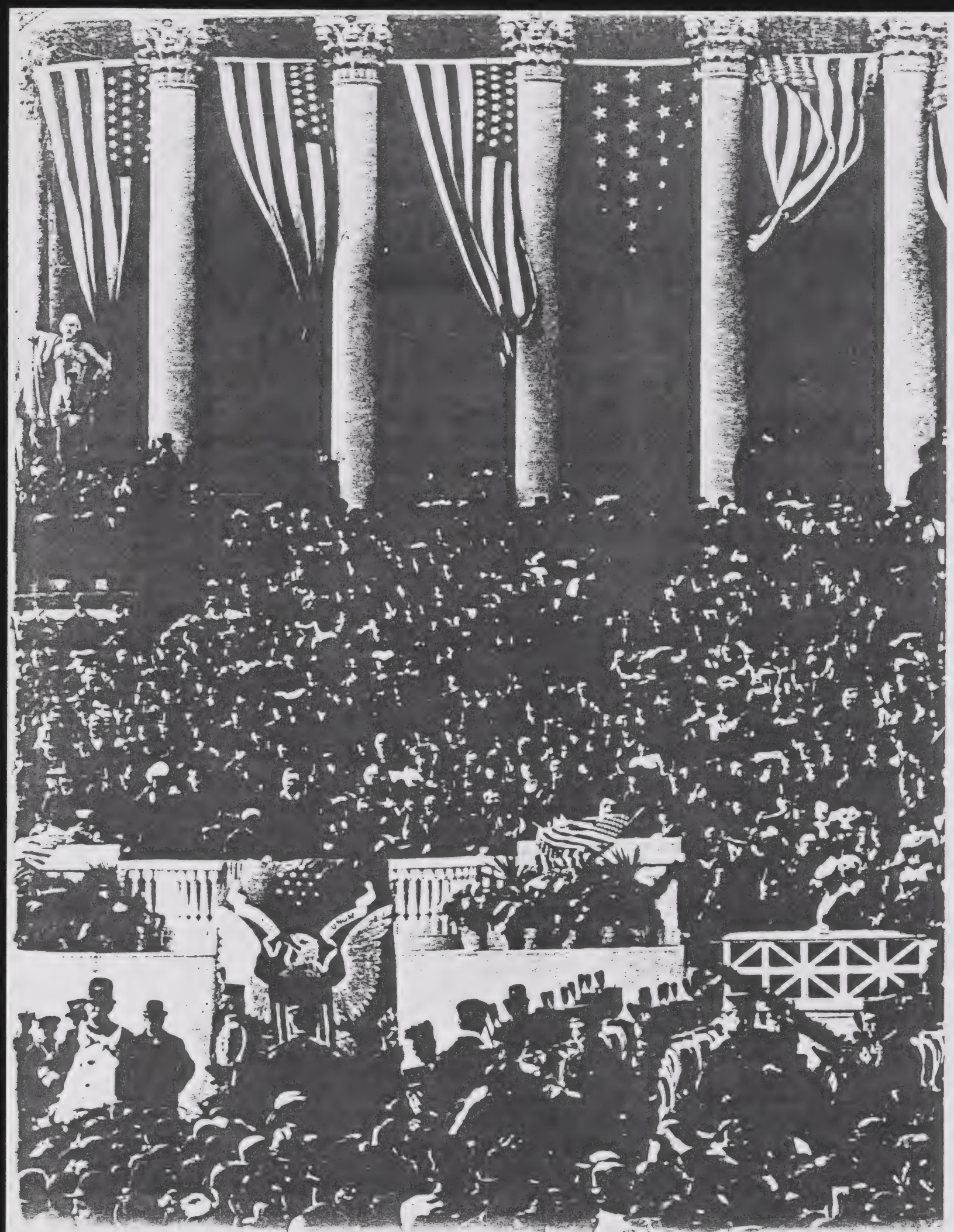
Colonel Roosevelt during the Spanish-American War as portrayed by an unkind political cartoonist. He is shown here sending off his own press notices for personal publicity instead of leading his men in battle.



The Wright brothers, Wilbur and Orville, made the first airplane at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17, 1903.



President Roosevelt addressing a crowd in Evanston, Illinois in 1903.





This political cartoon was titled "The president's dream of a successful hunt." The prey was large American trusts, and President Roosevelt is congratulated by the artist for going after them.

When President Roosevelt planted this tree in Fort Worth, Texas, he uttered a quote which captured America's fancy: "May American manhood be sturdy as the oak."

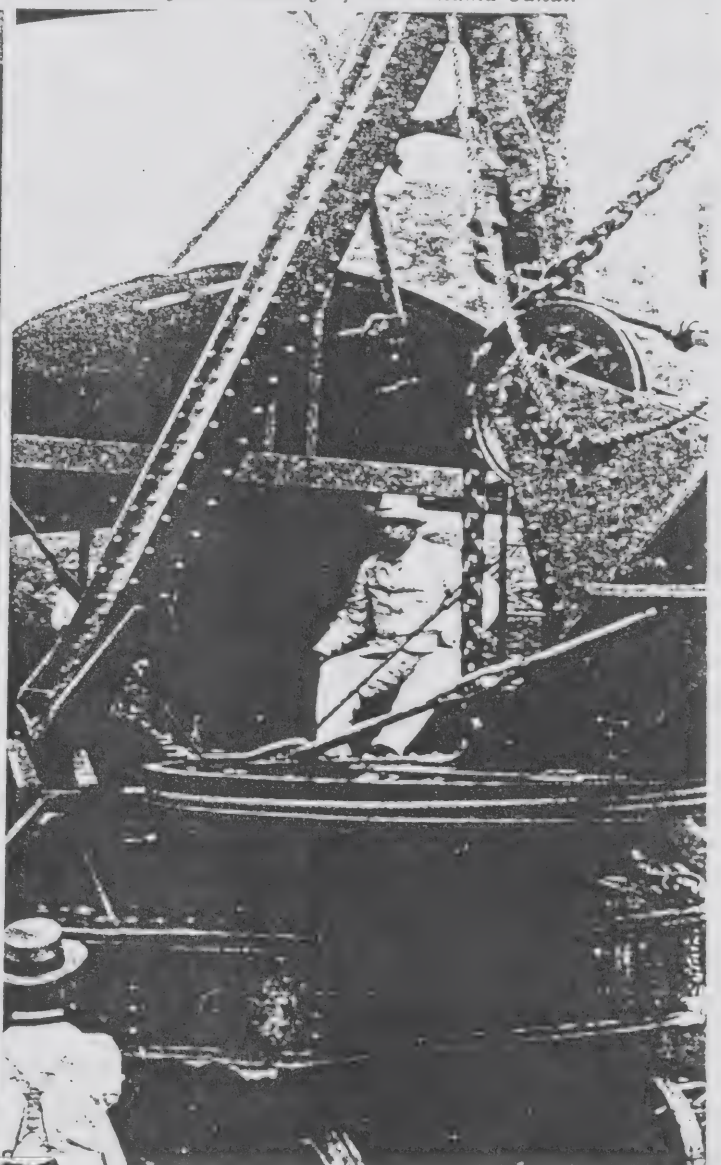


ing a ten-mile strip running from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Because of President Roosevelt's actions, the Panama Canal soon made America a great sea power.

The six vigorous Roosevelt offspring were as popular as their father. Newspapers delighted in reporting their daily actions. The younger Roosevelts walked on stilts inside the White House and slid down bannisters. One day they took their pony upstairs, using the White House elevator, to visit a brother in bed with the measles. Theodore, Jr., Kermit, Ethel, Archie, and Quentin, amused the nation by romping about on the White House lawn with a bear named Jonathan and a guinea pig named Father Grady.

Even her father admitted that Alice, the oldest, was a bit hard to handle. He often said he could run the country, but not the country and Alice! She was seen running about Washington smoking cigarettes in public. She loved

President Roosevelt was proud of the role he played in acquiring the Panama Canal Zone for the United States in 1904. Here he is shown running a steam shovel at Culera Cut during the building of the Panama Canal.



to startle acquaintances by pulling a pet garter snake out of her handbag saying, "Isn't he bully." Mrs. Roosevelt remained a calm mother through it all and is remembered as one of our most dignified First Ladies.

"I enjoy being President!" roared the enthusiastic Teddy. And America loved to watch him in action. The public was fascinated with the report that he wore a ring containing a lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair. They were excited with reports of his cougar hunts in Colorado, boxing matches with heavyweight champion John L. Sullivan, and tennis and football games on the White House lawn. The president took fifty-mile hikes and said that everyone should do the same. He had pillow fights with his children in their bedrooms. He took time away from his presidential duties to be head of a Boy Scout troop at his family home in Oyster Bay, New York. In his spare time he wrote a book, *Winning the West*, which delighted the reading public.

He had more visitors at the White House than any president in our history. Theodore Roosevelt enjoyed meeting people and loved his friends about him. His friendships were as varied as his interests. Author Rudyard Kipling, western lawman Bat Masterson, educator and black leader Booker T. Washington, and naturalist John Burroughs were visitors at the White House during Roosevelt's residence there.

Theodore Roosevelt was a president with many "firsts" to his credit. He was the first president, while in office, to visit every state. He was the first to travel to a foreign country. He was the first president to ride in an automobile and, after his retirement, one of the first to fly in an airplane. In 1906 Theodore Roosevelt became the first American president to win the Nobel Peace Prize for arranging the treaty between Russia and Japan that ended the Russo-Japanese War.

Retiring from office in March 1909, Teddy was just fifty and as energetic as ever. Now he had time to follow his special interests. Nineteen days after he moved out of the White House he began a hunting trip to Africa.

T.R.'s strong sense of public responsibility did not allow him to follow only pleasure for the rest of his life. Roosevelt decided to run again



Edith Carow Roosevelt was a dignified and efficient First Lady during her seven years in the White House. She managed her family of six and her husband's official receptions "without making a mistake."

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., bore a remarkable resemblance to his father. He is shown here, at the age of fifteen, with his pet parrot Eli.



for the presidency in 1912. He announced his intention with another famous phrase, "My hat is in the ring." However, the regular Republican politicians wanted to reelect President Taft. Many of them must have remembered that Theodore Roosevelt could not be managed by anyone. Taft was renominated.

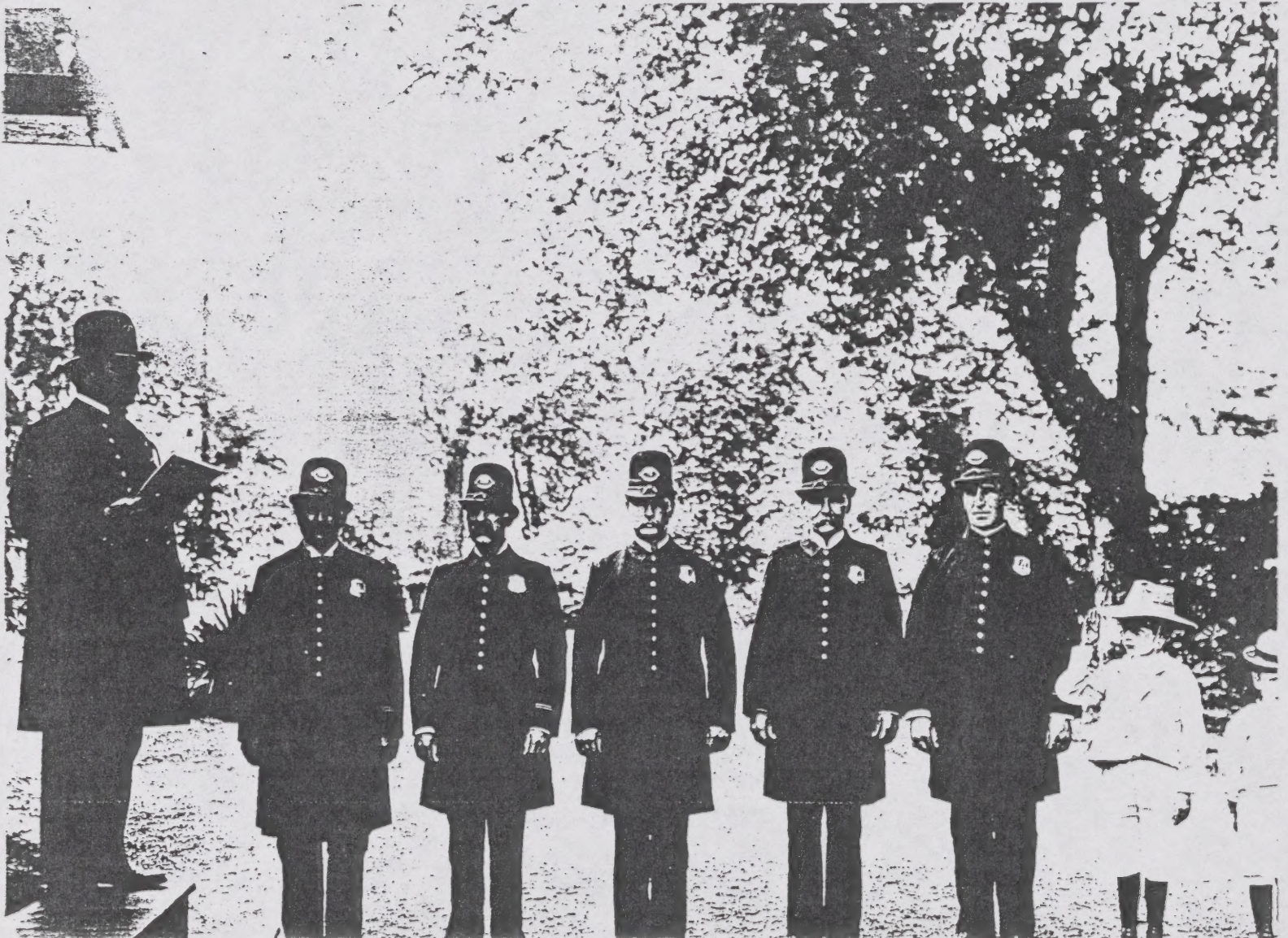
Roosevelt immediately organized his progressive Republican followers into a third party nicknamed "The Bull Moose" Party after its vigorous leader. Candidate Roosevelt stumped the country and delighted his audiences with zesty, humorous speeches.

The campaign came to a sudden but brief halt in Wisconsin. Preparing to step onto the stage of a Milwaukee auditorium to speak, Theodore Roosevelt was shot in the chest by an insane saloon keeper. He was saved from cer-

tain death by the things in his breast pocket—his metal glasses case and the manuscript of his speech. Feeling great pain, T.R. coughed, saw there was no blood in his lungs, and went on to amaze his audience by delivering a fifty-minute speech with a bullet lodged four inches deep in his muscular chest. Afterwards he was taken to a local hospital where he quickly recovered from the wound.

After losing the 1912 election, Roosevelt never again ran for public office. But his love for America remained strong. He stayed in the public eye by working vigorously to raise money for the American war effort in 1917. His spirit was greatly weakened when his son Quentin died in France in 1918. As a friend said, "this was the blow that finally ended the boyhood of Theodore Roosevelt."

Archie Roosevelt (saluting) and Quentin Roosevelt (on the end) often joined the White House policemen for their daily inspection.



Sagamore Hill was the cozy and hospitable summer home of President Roosevelt located at Oyster Bay, New York.



Theodore Roosevelt's last adventure was typical of his fine, productive life. He was told of an unexplored river in the jungles of the Amazon Basin in Brazil. Called the River of Doubt, it ran through terrifying and primitive lands. Although the danger from swirling rapids and fierce water animals was great, T.R. decided to explore it. "You'll be lucky to come back alive," friends warned. For two months, while he battled jungle sickness and rode out the rapids, nothing was heard of him. He returned home with an injured leg and a body weakened by jungle fever. At the age of fifty-six, Roosevelt knew he could never again play the part of the vigorous explorer of faraway places.

Theodore Roosevelt died January 6, 1919, at his family home in Oyster Bay, New York. Five thousand miles south, in the wild Brazilian jungle he had once roamed, the "Rio Theodoro" flowed on in silent tribute to the great man for whom it was named.



Roosevelt arriving at the Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex

Teddy Roosevelt and guides take a moment out for relaxation on a hunting safari in Brazil.





"Algonquin," the pony, was the Roosevelt children's favorite pet. One day Quentin and Kermit Roosevelt sneaked him upstairs in the White House elevator to visit their brother, Archie, who was sick in bed with the measles.